THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. IV., N°. 181. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1854. PRICE, S^P. D^RS. 15 ℔ ANNUM.

SHIPPING.

FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful A. 1. Cutter *SKERRYVORE*, of 25 Tons measurement, adapted for various trades, coppered and copper-fastened. For particulars apply to

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, January 5th, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE *CONFUCIUS*, steam-tug, is ready to tow vessels in the *Woosung* and *Yang-tsze* Rivers at the following tariff of charges:—

	17 *feet draft and under.*	*over* 17 *to* 18.	*over* 18.
From *Shanghae to Gutzlaff* bearing S. by W.	300	350	400
From *Shanghae to Woosung* outside the marks	150	175	200
From *Woosung to Gutzlaff*	200	225	250

And the same inwards.

For occasional service $20 per hour.

Vessels requiring steam outwards are requested, if possible, to give 3 days notice.

The steam-tug office, for the present, will be at H. FOGG & Co.'s Store.

T. W. DEARBORN,
Commander.

Shanghae, September 30th, 1853.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. J. MACKRILL SMITH, in our Firm ceased on the 31st ultimo.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, January 4th, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. JOHN PATON WATSON in our Firm, ceased on the 31st December last.

WATSON & Co.

Shanghai, 2nd January, 1854.

NOTICE.

MR. GEO. GRISWOLD GRAY, is authorized to sign our Name by Procuration.

RUSSELL & Co.

Shanghae, January 1st, 1854.

NOTICE.

A BRANCH OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, is established here from this date.

NUN CHANDLER, *Agent.*

Shanghae, 2nd January, 1854.

NOTICE.

MR. LEWIS HELBLING and MR. BENJAMIN GOTT KINNEAR are admitted Partners in our Firm.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

Shanghae, 2nd January, 1854.

NOTICE.

MR. A. BIDET is authorized to sign for me by Procuration.

D. REMI.

Shanghai, 1st January, 1854.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the partnership between ADAM SYKES, GUSTAV CHRISTIAN SCHWABE, BENJAMIN BUTLER and GEORGE STORMONT SPRECKLEY, trading at *Shanghae* under the firm of SYKES, SCHWABE & Co., is this day dissolved by lapse of time.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 31st December, 1853.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the business heretofore carried on at Shanghae by Messrs. SYKES, SCHWABE & Co., will be continued by GUSTAV CHRISTIAN SCHWABE, GEORGE STORMONT SPRECKLEY and JOHANN FRIEDERICH HEINRICH TRAUTMANN under the firm of

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 1st January, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE interest, and responsibility, of Mr. OLIVER EVERETT ROBERTS, in our Firm at *Canton*, and *Shanghae*, ceased on the 30th of June, last.

WETMORE & Co.

Shanghae, 31st December, 1853.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES DOW is authorized to sign our firm by procuration.

BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.

Shanghae, December 22nd, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the late MR. WILLIAM HENRY WARDLEY in our Firm, terminated on the 29*th of September last.*

W. H. WARDLEY & Co.

Canton, 12th November, 1853.

WITH reference to the above Advertisement, the business of the House will be conducted as before by MR. D. JOHNSON, under the same Name, which MR. F. B. JOHNSON is authorized to sign.

MR. JAMES BOWMAN will sign for us in *Shanghae* by Procuration.

W. H. WARDLEY & Co.

Canton, 12th November, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE Business conducted by the undersigned will in future be carried on under the style of JAS. BOWMAN & Co.

JAS. BOWMAN.

Shanghai, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. CHAS. DOUGLAS MACKENZIE in our firm ceased on the 30th June last. And Mr. WILLIAM GREGSON ASPINALL, has been admitted as a Partner therein from the same date.

MACKENZIE, BROTHERS & Co.

Shanghae, 28th October, 1853.

INSURANCES.

GLOBE INSURANCE,

CORNHILL AND PALL-MALL, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Directors.

JAMES W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., *Chairman.*
FOWLER NEWSAM, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., *Treasurer.*
HENRY ALEXANDER, Esq.
JOHN S. BROWNRIGG, Esq.
BOYCE COMBE, Esq.
THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq.
EDWARD GOLDSMID, Esq.
Sir I. L. GOLDSMID, Bart F.R.S.
ROBERT HAWTHORN, Esq.
JOHN HODGSON, Esq.
RICHARD LAMBERT JONES, Esq.
ROBERT LOCKE, Esq.
BOYD MILLER, Esq.
SHEFFIELD NEAVE, Esq.
WILLIAM PHILLIMORE, Esq.
W. H. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT SAUNDERS Esq.
Sir WALTER STIRLING, Bart.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Ald., M.P.
WILLIAM TITE, Esq. F.R.S.
HENRY J. WHEELER, Esq.
JOSIAH WILSON, Esq.
BENJAMIN G. WINDUS, Esq.
WILLIAM NEWMARCH, *Secretary.*

FOR

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, AND ANNUITIES,

AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.

CAPITAL:—*ONE MILLION Sterling.*

The Whole Paid-Up and Invested: and entirely Independent of the amount of Premiums received.

CHINA AGENCY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for FIRE INSURANCE, are prepared to accept RISKS at *Shanghae.*

Particulars of Rates &c., will be given on application to

DIROM, GRAY & Co.
Agents at Shanghae.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Singapore, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 1852.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

Managers,

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Rt. Hon. WILLIAM BERESFORD, *M.P.*
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER. Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN DRUMMOND. Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE. Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Captain HENRY G. HAMILTON, *R.N.*
JOSEPH HOARE. Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE. Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WARDE NORMAN, Esq
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH. Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., *M.P.*
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg to inform the Foreign Residents at *Hongkong, Canton,* and *Shanghae,* that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attornies to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other PROPERTY at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents in China.

China, August 1852.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

Trustees.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.*)*

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

R. S. WALKER, *Hongkong.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
A. EMERSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras,* or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

INSURANCES.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL $1,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS IN CHINA for the above Office, and are prepared to take MARINE RISKS to the extent of $50,000 in each Ship, made payable in *China, Hongkong, Calcutta, London,* and *New York.*

Risks are taken in this office under the mutual principle whereby the insured becomes a shareholder to the amount of his premium, *without incurring responsibility,* and at the close of the financial year he will duly receive his share of the dividend of the Company's profits in scrip bearing interest at 6% per annum until redeemed in cash after a certain period, if not meantime absorbed in losses.

RUSSELL & Co.

Shanghae, August 24th, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS at *Shanghae* for the NEW YORK MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY and are now prepared to accept MARINE RISKS payable in *China, London,* or *New York.*

BULL, NYE & Co.

Shanghae, September 18th, 1853.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore,* and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Harbour Risk. Drs.	Drs.
Canton Insurance Office,	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company,	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	...

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others.—*Rate of Premium,* ½ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ½, and for 3 Months ¼, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR CLARET; & PALE SHERRY; from the Stock of Messrs. J. & C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES.

Apply to

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.

JUST LANDED.

A SMALL (fresh) supply of KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,—a Certain Remedy for Disorders of the *Pulmonary Organs.* Being free from every deleterious ingredient, they may be taken at all times, *by the most delicate female and by the youngest child.*

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

FOR SALE.

A FEW Copies SHANGHAE ALMANAC for 1854,—$2 per Copy.

BOOKS OF THE T'HAE-PING-WANG DYNASTY,—$2 per Copy.

CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE,—$2 per Copy.

A GRAMMAR OF THE SHANGHAE DIALECT,—$2 per Copy.

ALSO,

POWERS OF ATTORNEY.
PROTESTS, English and American.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, in Book.
BILLS OF LADING, per Steamer and Ship.

And a variety of Printed forms in daily use.

PUBLICATIONS ON HAND,

A NEW TEA TABLE just out from 5*s.* to 6*s.* and Taels 6-60., at $1 each, on card or paper.

REVIEW OF TRADE, 1850-51.

NAVIGATION OF YANG-TSZE-KEANG, 2d Edition, by WALTER MACFARLANE, Esq.

REMARKS ON RENDERING THE CHINESE WORD *MAN,* "BARBARIAN."

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghae, 1854.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

AN Invoice of very Superior WINDOW GLASS in assorted sizes from 32½-inches by 21½-inches to 46-inches by 32.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, January 4th, 1854.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, PORT, CLARET, SAUTERNE and MADEIRA, from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London. Also, a few Hogsheads of fine DRAUGHT PORTER, from WHITBREAD & Co.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, January 4th, 1854.

FOR SALE.

A QUANTITY of best English Sheet LEAD.

Apply to

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, January 4th, 1854.

FOR SALE.

PALE SHERRY from Messrs. YSASI & Co., London. Apply to

MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED.

A SITUATION as 1st or 2nd Mate. Apply to R. at this office.

Shanghae, 4th January, 1854.

WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED SAIL-MAKER, who thoroughly understands the business, liberal encouragement will be given. For particulars apply to the Office of this Paper.

Shanghae, 29th December, 1853.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

THE above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high and afford accommodation for twelve beds with great comfort, or nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and a half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D. } *Medical*
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D. } *Attendants.*

Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
SHANGHAE;

SITUATED ON THE SITE OF THE LATE "VICTORIA HOTEL,"

IN THE STREET LEADING FROM THE *Second (or Tuckee) Stone Jetty.*

BILLIARD-TABLES, & TEN-PIN ALLEYS ATTACHED.

CHAS. M. DONALDSON,
SHIP PROVISIONER;

"COMMERCIAL HOUSE," SHANGHAE, VESSELS SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS DAILY.

ROBERT PERT,
SAIL-MAKER,
AT THE MOUTH OF YANG-KING-PANG, SHANGHAE.

N.B.—Flags of all descriptions made to order.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 *days from date of Sale.*

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS,

FOR the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters,* a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copyright secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*

For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE 125TH
FRANKFORT STATE LOTTERY,
Guaranteed by the Government of the free City of Frankfort-on-the-Maine.

On the 29th March the drawing commences, and will be continued daily until the 22nd of April, 1854.

The following large Prizes will be gained:—

1 Premium of Florins	100,000	=	£ 8,350
1 Prize ,,	100,000	=	8,350
1 Ditto ,,	50,000	=	4,170
1 Ditto ,,	20,000	=	1,670
1 Ditto ,,	15,000	=	1,250
1 Ditto ,,	12,000	=	1,000
2 Ditto of 5,000 Fls.	10,000	=	840
4 Ditto of 4,000 ,,	16,000	=	1,340
8 Ditto of 2,000 ,,	16,000	=	1,340
100 Ditto of 1,000 ,,	100,000	=	8,350
100 Ditto of 300 ,,	30,000	=	2,500
5,780 Ditto of 100 ,,	578,000	=	48,200
10 Premiums ,,	7,780	...	650
6,000 Shares.	Fls. 1,064,780		£88,000 Sterl.

12 Florins equal to One Pound Sterling.

The last drawn of the first 12 *Prizes will receive the Premium of* 100,000 *fls. consequently one share may gain about £16,700.*

The above State Lottery, established in 1789, offers the best, fairest, and safest investment of any like Continental distribution. There are 18,430 Tickets and 6,000 Prizes, the smallest prize being £7. 10*s.* Sterling. The drawing will take place in the presence of the public, at the Lottery Hall, Frankfort, under the immediate control of a select committee appointed by the High Senate.

In this Lottery every number is drawn, whether blank or prize, and its fate distinctly marked in the official list, a copy of which will be forwarded to each foreign Shareholder.

PRICE OF SHARES.

One Whole Share £10. One Half-Share £5. One Quarter-Share £2. 10*s.*

The following advantages are given by taking a number of Shares:—

5 Shares, or....	£ 45	10 Shares, or....	£ 80
10 Half ditto, or..		20 Half ditto, or..	
20 Quarter ditto..		30 Quarter ditto..	
20 Shares, or.....	£ 150		
40 Half ditto, or.....			
80 Quarter ditto.....			

Shares and prospectuses are to be had of the undersigned, who are now specially appointed for the sale of shares for home and foreign countries, and have given security sufficient to fulfil every engagement towards the shareholders.

The Prizes will be paid in the East Indies and China through an Established Bank.

J. A. SCHWARZSCHILD & SONS.
Bankers and Appointed Government Lottery Contractors, Frankfort-on-the-Maine.

☞ Apply, without delay, to Messrs. J. A. SCHWARZSCHILD & SONS, Bankers, Frankfort-on-the-Maine; or those who prefer it, may direct their letters and remittances to Messrs. A. SCHWARZSCHILD & Co., 29, Lombard-st., London.

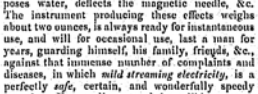
FRANKFORT STATE LOTTERY.

WITH reference to the terms of the above advertisement, intending purchasers are informed that remittance of monies for purchase of J. A. SCHWARZSCHILD & Co.'s SHARES, may be made through Mr. F. ALGAR, Colonial Agent, 11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, London, who will in such cases protect the interests of Colonial Shareholders.

London, October 1st, 1853

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!

PULVERMACHER'S PATENT PORTABLE HYDRO-ELECTRIC CHAIN,



For Personal use,

(Constructed to be worn on the body under the garments.)

THIS is the most extraordinary discovery in *medicine* and *electricity* of the present day. It relieves without shock or any disagreeable sensation *instantaneously*—the moment it is applied—acute nervous pains, such as head, ear, and toothache, rheumatic pains, tic-doloureux, &c., *(and any person suffering is at liberty freely to convince himself of this astonishing fact at either of the depôts);* and by it's *mild* but *continuous* and *perceptible* influence on the system, when worn for some time, diseases of years standing, such as gout, local paralysis, nervous complaints, liver diseases, &c., disappear gradually—*often in a few days.* It precipitates metals from their solutions, decomposes water, deflects the magnetic needle, &c. The instrument producing these effects weighs about two ounces, is always ready for instantaneous use, and will for occasional use, last a man for years, guarding himself, his family, friends, &c., against that immense number of complaints and diseases, in which *mild streaming electricity,* is a perfectly *safe,* certain, and wonderfully speedy remedy. Extraordinary and incredible as may seem the above facts, *any person can freely and very easily convince himself of their truth, at any of the depôts beforehand.* The invention has been exhibited with the greatest success before—THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, THE ROYAL BRITISH ASSOCIATIONS, THE ACADEMIE NATIONALE DE MEDICINE, and other institutions of the highest degree. *More than six-hundred commemorations of cures* have been received during the last nine months from the *Hospitals, Physicians* of the highest standing, from *Noblemen, Clergymen, Magistrates, Naval and Military Authorities, &c., &c.* the copies of which may be had at any of the depôts, and a full description (by post for two stamps.)

☞ Sold by CHAS. MEINIG, 103, Leadenhall Street, & 71 Regent Street, London; also in China, by Mr. JOHN LEMON, *Hongkong;* and Mr. HENRY SHEARMAN, *Shanghae.*

JUST RECEIVED.

A FRESH SUPPLY of the above CHAINS from $2 to $11 each, and a few powerful BATTERIES at $25 each.

ALSO, a few VOLTAMETERS, &c., &c.

Shanghai, September 1st, 1853.

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(No. 1.)

British Consulate,
Shanghae, 9th January, 1854.

NOTIFICATION.

Many applications for allotments, within the limits of the land originally set apart for the residence of British subjects by the Local authorities, have been recently made. In some cases land appears to have been taken over without either previous notice or reference to this office—a proceeding only calculated to give rise to dissensions and litigation. H. M.'s Consul desires under these circumstances to warn the Community of the necessity for great caution in any dealings for land, in the present unsettled state of affairs at the Port.

To the purchase of land from Chinese at this time there are two very serious objections. The one is the impossibility of obtaining a legal title —and without this no action could lie if dispute as to the right of possession arose. The other is the virtual abeyance of the Land regulations now under the consideration of the higher Authorities, with a view to their modification in many important particulars. These obstacles to the satisfactory conclusion of any negotiation for new lots, all who are desirous of obtaining them will do well to weigh, before investing their money.

With a view to avert confusion and the clashing of interests to the disadvantage of all concerned, it is most desirable if land *is* to be acquired, that all the preliminary arrangements with the Chinese holders should be as far as possible the same as would necessarily be required if the Local authorities were in office and discharging their functions. These steps will be found detailed with sufficient accuracy in the annexed paragraphs extracted from the draft code, now under consideration. It will be observed that only those indicated in Art. II.,* can be fully carried out at present, and those specified in Art. III., IV., V., VI., but partially if at all;—subject hereafter to such objections as may be offered when the transaction is carried into the office of the Intendant of Circuit for legalization. If the preliminary conditions however, are carefully observed and the various steps of the negotiation put on record in the Consular office—the best measures will have been taken which the circumstances admit for ultimately securing the ground and obtaining a legal title to the same by the parties paying for it.

As regards questions of priority of claim to any allotments not already settled for previous to the closing of the Chinese offices, it should also be understood that no claims are recognized as valid, unless official application in writing giving all the necessary details, appear on record in the Consular books. Nor with this required condition, if the application prove to be of a date much anterior to the 7th of September last; it having been found impracticable to maintain claims, either vaguely stated in the beginning, or left in suspense for a protracted period.

In reference to the substitution of another code of Land or Municipal regulations under the sanction of the Higher authorities both Chinese and Foreign, some time is likely to elapse before its promulgation will be possible, and in the meanwhile it can neither be expedient to relinquish the rights conferred by the one, nor entirely to lose sight of the modifications contemplated in the other—although it may not always be easy to keep both in view without detriment to some of the interests at stake. The sudden demand for house accommodation and more land, occasioned by the large influx of Chinese seeking shelter and security in the Foreign settlement, where alone it was to be found, has indeed sufficiently proved both the necessity and the difficulty of adhering to this course of action.

The old regulations still in existence prohibit to Chinese and Foreigners alike the building or renting of houses within the limits for the native population. In the draft of the new code all restriction in this particular has been expunged. Under these circumstances no obstacle has been opposed to the acts of those who thought fit on their own land to lay the foundations for a Chinese settlement within the limits. Nevertheless it may be doubted, and H. M.'s Consul feels bound to call attention to the subject, whether the steps taken to this end are the best that could have been adopted. To the close intermingling of a Chinese with a Foreign population, in the peculiar relations of the latter with the Chinese Government, there are many and grave objections, and the prudence as well as the good policy of measures, which consist in thickly interspersing houses for such tenants among the residences of Foreigners, and the godowns, where their property is stored, may well be questioned. In reference to the future good order and security of the settlement, either as regards local government, apart from the Chinese municipal administration, or security from fire, and political sources of danger and inconvenience, it would have seemed much preferable (where such ample space existed beyond the immediate ground covered by Foreign Hongs) that a separate quarter should be made for the accommodation of those Chinese more or less connected with our Trade, who desired to share the security of a neutral ground under the protection of Foreign flags. H. M.'s Consul is aware this has not been the opinion of some among the Residents—and a different plan has been very generally acted upon. Still there is not wanting among these, many who see strong grounds of objection to it, inducing him to take this opportunity of calling attention to the subject. It is not too late to prevent the growth of what he fears may yet prove a more serious evil than at first sight appears, and although this is not a case for official controul or direct intervention, H. M.'s Consul trusts the importance of the question at issue will not be overlooked, but that the whole Foreign Community will give it careful and prompt consideration, while there is time to prevent the *permanent location* of a large Chinese population in the heart of a settlement, hitherto occupied exclusively, and on that account he believes, with both security and comfort, by Foreign residents.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
Consul.

* Refer for "Land Regulations" to the *North-China Herald*, No. 161, of 27th August, 1853,—(last page).

(No. 2.)

British Consulate,
Shanghae, 9th January, 1854.

NOTIFICATION.

Various complaints having been made of the stoppage of supplies of Rice by the Imperial fleet, H. M.'s Consul has been in correspondence on the subject with the Taoutae Woo. In conformity with the request of that officer, British Residents are hereby informed that if notice be given through this office of the amount of Rice about to be imported by any member of the Community, the number of persons for whose use the rice is intended; the names of the party shipping; and of the places at which it is to be purchased and to which it is to be carried, a Certificate will be issued by the Taoutae, under which the rice will pass unmolested.

By order,

T. WADE, *Vice-Consul.*

To the British Community, Shanghae.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1854.

THE *China Mail* AND *Hongkong Register*.—We certainly do not desire to enter into unfriendly controversy with our contemporaries, and we cordially eschew "hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness," but we should be found wanting in justice to ourselves, to our friends, and to the great cause which we advocate, viz:—the best interests temperal and eternal of the vast people among whom we live—if we failed to notice the *tone* of the journals whose titles we place at the head of this article.

First, as to our own views.—We have watched the progress of the Chinese Rebellion with great interest, and have become its advocates, because we believe that its success,—under the guidance of an overruling Providence—will not only emancipate the nation from an alien and despotic yoke, but introduce the light of Christianity and true civilization; and thus raise her teeming millions from the grovelling slavery of paganism into the "glorious liberty of the sons of God."

Even the slightest sign of a movement in this direction, the faintest ground for hope that such glorious results may now be forthcoming, are enough to excite a throb of sympathy throughout the great heart of Christendom. We believe in the progress of civilization,—and that the signs of the times are strongly significant that China is at length waking up from her long lethargy, is preparing to assume her proper place in the family of nations, and to enter the pale of Christendom—and we have hopes that this rebellion is the "beginning of that end."

But we are not overcredulous on this subject.—We are not unmindful of the many unfavorable features in the doctrines and deeds of the revolutionists, and of the proverbial uncertainties of war;—and we admit the possibility that all our hopes may end in disappointment, and the dark curtain of Ta-tsing be again drawn closer than ever over the nation; but still we shall not surrender our hope for better things, until more definite and palpable reasons are developed.

Our object in this journal has been to present a faithful and correct picture of the course of events in China, and while we do not conceal our own sympathies, we surely have no desire to mislead the minds of any of our readers.

The *China Mail* and *Hongkong Register*, however, have taken an entirely different view, both of the character and ulterior objects of the Tae-ping's. For a long period they denied even the existence of "a rebellion," but when this became too notorious for denial, they began to assail the character and motives of the Insurgents, as if in revenge for having proved them to be mistaken. So they open wide their eyes, and loudly exclaim against all they see that is objectionable in the Tae-pings, while they pertinaciously shut their eyes, or at least keep silent, upon all that is favorable—they evince the most naïve credulity of every thing that is reported against them, and a like incredulity of all that is in their favor. They are not friends,—on the contrary, they assail each other upon almost every other subject, but in hunting down the Tae-ping-wang and his followers, they lovingly run together in couple, and endeavour to crush all sympathy for them, by representing them as impostors, rogues and brigands, who will be as certainly destroyed, as they certainly deserve to be. They seem to measure the Insurgent Chinese by the high standard of Western Civilization, and wherever they fall short in doctrine or conduct, in political, in religious, and, even in military matters, they denounce without mercy.

But we will not affirm that the Editors of these journals are not as desirous for the best interests of the Chinese as we are, and we do not complain that they differ from us in opinion as to the character of this rebellion, but we find fault with them for so harshly prejudging the Revolutionists, and for the unfair manner in which they report the progress of events. The readers of these journals for the past year will have noticed this,—but we will refer, in illustration of our remarks, merely to some of their latest issues. We begin with the *China Mail*. In the issue of December 8th, the Editor, professing to give a report of the progress of affairs in China, produces a long string of successes over the rebels, and recapture of Cities by the Imperialists, taken from the *Peking Gazette;* and at the tail of this he says,—"We *add* an "extract" from the translation of the *Peking Gazette* furnished by Dr. Medhurst to the *North-China Herald*,"—this "extract," is that vaporing and garbled report of "the great victory" gained by Shing-paou over the rebels at E'yang October 6th, wherein they lost "somewhere about 10,000 men." Now, why should the Editor be so careful to publish this *Gazette* in full, while he not only left out, but made *no reference* to various other *Gazettes* of quite a different tenor, translations of which were before him at the same time? Does he call this giving a fair and truthful picture of the course of events, or does he profess only to publish accounts of victories over the rebels?

In the same paper, and directly following the above, he introduces the translation of a letter from a *Chinese*, purporting to be a narration by an eye-witness of the "capture of Nanking, and of the cruelties that followed"—the letter states that—

"On the 23rd March, all the women in the Tartar City of Nanking were taken and put into a large empty building, which, after sundry recitations of a kind of prayer, was set on fire. The whole pile within and without was thus destroyed by fire—not a soul escaped."

This awful story the Editor endorses, by intimating that the narrative is reliable, and says "though it does not contain much information, *it is probably correct.*" (The italics are ours.) If a report of like atrocities committed by the Imperialists, had come to the hand of the Editor from a like source, we will venture to say, that it would either not have found a place in his columns, or if it did, it would have been accompanied by the remark, "probably not correct."

In the paper of December 15th (being from his overland edition), he acknowledges the gradual approach of the rebels to the Capital, but consoles himself with the idea that the intense winter of that region will be more disastrous to them than a succession of defeats, and he adds, "Peking is presumed to be well garrisoned, and we learn from the son of a Chinese gentleman, recently arrived from the capital, that its stores of rice are "sufficient for three years' consumption," &c., &c. So the Editor swallows this, and then complacently alludes to the unfortunate credulity of those who had believed "mere assumptions" to the contrary.

In the same paper, professing to give a summary of intelligence from Shanghae, for the information of his home readers, he says—"The Fokienese chief Li-cuts men to pieces, and steeps their hearts and entrails in wine"—that the population in the city has been reduced from about half a million to 80,000—"that about 300 of the *orderly* inhabitants have been recently slain by the rebels." In giving these interesting items, the Editor does not say whether he can "vouch for their authenticity."

The *Mail* says in respect to us, "the *North-China Herald* is not to be trusted in what professes to be editorial." We can afford to smile at this reflection, and ask if our journal—which is a record of events and exponent of public opinion, may not be more satisfactory to the public, for occasionally endorsing the contributions of others, than is that of the *China Mail*, which is the unvarying record of the prejudices, and the stiffnecked opinions of its Editor?

The course of the *Hongkong Register*, has been similar to that of the *Mail*. It is unnecessary to advance any proofs of this, for they are numerous and palpable enough. We will refer however to two of its leaders which appeared in the overland edition of December 10th—one is the review of the Bishop of Victoria's charge at Shanghae, and the other is a comment upon the letter of Dr. Medhurst which appeared in this journal November 26th. Now, in both instances, the Editor has rushed into the mêlée, without knowledge, judgment or courtesy, striking blindly at the proposition that there are some favourable religious features in this Rebellion, deserving the attention of the Christian world. He seems to be personally offended at such an intimation, and he assails it (particularly in his remarks upon the letter of Dr. Medhurst,) in language totally unworthy of any journal which has the least pretence to respectability.

The *Register* says—"We doubted the "success of the rebels in Kwang-se * * "* * * we doubted the success of the "rebels when they burst upon Nan-"king * * * * * and we shall "continue to doubt the success of the "rebellion until we see it "eventuate" "in a revolution"—he has a right to doubt; but amid all this valorous doubting, we would suggest that a little doubt as to his own infallibility of judgment and extent of information, would be a very great improvement.

It is lamentable that these journals—which go forward to the western world purporting to give a record of the course of events in China, and to guide the public mind—should be filled with such one-sided statements, and imbued with such illiberal and bitter spirit—as they are likely greatly to prejudice the cause of truth:—Their local influence, is of far less importance.

Our readers will doubtless smile at "*Very Hungry's*" letter, but really the Consular Notification which has called it forth, and which will be found in our columns, is no laughing matter. We have had several curious specimens of Consular meddling, but for an attempt to interfere with, and necessarily therefore to restrict the supply of *food* to the Community, we confess we were altogether unprepared. Our Authorities long since placed themselves in an anomalous position here, they are now becoming mischievous. What is the present, and still more earnestly we ask what may be the future condition of this settlement? A rabble soldiery has been for nearly four months after its peculiar fashion laying siege to the City of Shanghae, and committing in the neighbourhood for miles around every description of outrage. The kindly labors of the husbandman are in many places suspended, and while observation shews us that the circle of suffering is extending, the natives are daily crowding into our settlement, and yet this is the time which Her Majesty's Consul has chosen to clog with absurd and almost impracticable conditions the supply of the chief necessary of life. But, at whose instance is scarcity if not famine to be inflicted upon the innocent people looking up to us for protection? At that of the man whose authority in the exercise of his legitimate functions—the Collection of the Imperial duties—was long ago set aside, and is still unacknowledged. Surely if the Taoutae may not be permitted to receive the duties on Tea and Silk—to levy as usual the Imperial revenue, it is outrageous to suffer him to interfere with the importation of an article which so far from being chargeable with duty is actually favored by a bounty, for to that the remission of Port-charges on Rice-laden vessels fairly amounts. Consular manifestoes are commonly more verbose than intelligible, and perhaps therefore the new licensing system may not be meant to apply to Foreign vessels, but in the Notification itself no such exception is made, and if then as we think likely, in anticipation of a scarcity, Merchants here or at a distance should have taken measures for the supply of Rice, they may find on arrival that their cargoes cannot be sold unless they can inform His Excellency Woo for whose spoons or whose chop-sticks the commodity is intended.

Our Merchants will, we presume, endeavour to ascertain how this may be; in the meantime all that we now know is, that since the issue of the Notification which should be called not "the self-denying" but the *Starvation Ordinance*, Rice which was before selling at $1:60 cannot be procured under $2 the pecul, while many of the Shop-keepers refuse to sell at any price.

In regard to the letter of *Scrutator*, which we subjoin, we are not able to enlighten him upon the Accounts of Trinity Church. His letter will probably elicit some explanation of the topics discussed in his remarks, by some one better acquainted with the subject.

The accounts stated in our issue of this day from Doctor Macgowan's "Contributions," &c., are in advance of anything we have been enabled to obtain through the *Peking Gazettes*. Whether these Chinese accounts are reliable or not, time alone can clear up; they are such as would not much surprise us in the present disorganized state of affairs—but as a late writer says, "the Chinese lie often and mandarins lie always." We must await, therefore, confirmation of these reports through other channels.

In thus limiting our own faith in the current reports of the day, we by no means impeach the accuracy of the intelligence, as far as it is possible to be ascertained, but we would not have our readers place too much reliance on non-official statements, until they can be authenticated through the *Peking Gazette* or other official documents.

We had intended to resume the translation of the "History of the conquest of the Manchu Tartars," but we find we have not room. We think it is peculiarly desirable at the present time to give a view of the Chinese previous to that terrible subjugation of this people, which has pressed so heavy a yoke upon their necks for the last two centuries, and to exhibit their prowess and bravery against their invaders, and ultimate enslavers. The last portion of the third book, which has for so long a period been interrupted by the insertion of subjects of more pressing interest, left them making great efforts to destroy the Tartars. The Chinese had beaten them in many engagements and their enemies were besieging them in Kan-chow in Kiang-si.

The next part exhibits them after the siege of Kwan-chow, mutilating their hair in order to escape a savage butchery by their conquerors. Intestine wars were, at this period, a principal cause of the overthrow of the Chinese. The rivalry of the Prince of Kwei and his competitor for the crown, the Prince of Yung-ming, caused a long and desolating war. It is very remarkable that Kin-ken-sze, viceroy of Kwang-si, and the "soul of the party" of the Prince of Kwei, was a Christian, baptized Thomas. He was a consummate general and possessed of rare talents in the Cabinet, as well as in the field. Our next paper will show how he beat the Tartars before the celebrated fortress of Kwei-lin.

There have many fruitless attacks upon the city of Shanghae, since we last noticed the state of siege in the neighbourhood—whether many are killed or wounded we know not, as great pains are taken to conceal the result of almost each day's attack. Yesterday a number of soldiers armed with flint-locks and spears landed from the junks to *chin-chin* joss, up the Soochow creek; there was an attack upon the North and West sides of the city and some tolerably sharp fighting. We hear that to-day is fixed for taking the city, but we cannot keep our columns open long enough to give account of their victory or defeat.

Amoy.—The accounts received by private intelligence in the middle of November last—alluded to the beheading of the Originator of the rebellion and two other leaders there, with all that sanguinary ferocity so disgusting among half civilized people. After being quartered and their hearts torn out, their heads were placed over the principal gates of the City. Large rewards had been offered for the apprehension of Ben Coun, and Maggay, the rebel admiral. These men are believed to have escaped in junks to the southward. A Junk was moored alongside the *Hermes*, containing the poor mutilated wretches that Captain Fishbourne and his men-of-war's men had saved from the tender mercies of the mandarins. A curious scene is narrated of a negro, who was in a boat sent alongside the Canton Admiral's junk to stop the atrocities committing on the defenceless Chinese. This bold fellow went on board, pitched the Captain overboard, and then fought the Admiral, and had nearly sent him after his subordinate, when the Lieutenant stopped him in his bold enterprise. The poor rebels were "hunted down like wild beasts" but the Mandarins finding that Europeans abhor such cruelty, had adopted a more private mode of despatching their victims, so that it could not be ascertained how many had been killed.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES.

Since the 1st January, 1854.

The fine weather which marked the close of 1853, continued up to the 10th of the present month, when the atmosphere became overcast with clouds, from which descended rain in the most disagreeable of all forms, viz., drizzling; some sharp showers however also accompanied it, making the total fall nearly half an inch. Since the 11th the weather has again improved, but to this day the minimum reading of the thermometer has not been less than 32°.

The abundant fall of sand, almost totally obscuring the sun on the 5th, and for which these plains and those surrounding Ningpo are so celebrated, must not be omitted in such an atmospherical register as we propose compiling for our readers during the present year.

Shanghae, 13th January, 1854.

Suggested Form of Application under the new Rice regulation.

Sir,—I beg to inform you that it is my intention to import from ——, five bags of Rice, two sides of Pork, a jar of Oil and one Hen. These articles will be shipped by sundry shopkeepers whose names I shall endeavor to obtain and forward to you. The Rice will be landed at the Tuckee Jetty and is *intended* for the consumption of — persons, viz., —, —, —, —, but I cannot of course *guarantee* that it shall be strictly confined to them, as in the event of a stranger dropping in, it will be incumbent upon me to offer him some with curry. The servants will also as you are aware sometimes surreptitiously consume! I think it well to draw your attention to these facts as I desire to act to the best of my ability in strict accordance with the terms of your notification.

The Pork is intended for the use of the establishment at New Year time, and it is difficult for me to say how many will partake of it.

The jar of Oil and the Hen are imported as musters only, from which to lay in a considerable stock in anticipation of even more stringent orders with regard to the supply of the necessaries of life to British subjects being issued through you, by H. E. the Taoutae, possibly to the extent of prohibiting their importation in toto. When purchased, the Oil is intended for the illumination of 16 lamps (including 3 out of doors), and the Fowls are to accompany the Rice in the shape of curry.

Your notification I observe applies to Rice only, but I have thought it well to mention the other articles as I hear that *Fowls* have already been stopped, and in expectation of a notice on that subject.

Permit me to add that I shall be importing *some Eggs* shortly when I shall again have the honor of addressing you, that the Coolies in my Establishment are starving and that *I* am, Sir,

VERY HUNGRY.

THE CHURCH ACCOUNTS.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Sir,—If the accounts which you published last week had been, as they should have been, open to the examination of the subscribers three days before the meeting on the 31st ultimo, I scarcely think they would have found the same difficulty in solving the problem of the payment of the Chaplain's salary at a fixed sum in dollars independent of the fluctuations of Exchange.

The call for voluntary contributions for the purpose has been promptly responded to, as was to be expected, but there is a vague sense of there being something wrong somewhere, when such a course has to be adopted, and a little examination of the accounts will show that this call was quite unnecessary, for according to the accounts themselves there is nothing to prevent the Trustees paying the deficiency in the Chaplain's salary from the funds entrusted to them. For, it will be

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observed, the Pew-rents paid by other than British subjects are not included in the account made up for the Home-government, and there is now, for the (apparently from that source) a discrepancy between the balance accordingly to the Trustee's account for Government, and the Treasurers account, of $2,635:65, which may be called a "reserved fund," which, if the accounts continue to be made out in the same way, will go increasing yearly, but we have the anomaly of the Church being represented to Government as in debt, while the Treasurer has actually a large balance in hand. Then why not pay the said deficiency in the Chaplain's salary from this reserved fund? in other words, let the Treasurer pay him $3.200 per annum, and if exchange is 6/8, charge only $2.500 to the Government account, for surely there can be no objection to omit from this account part of the expenditure, when part of the *income* is omitted. By this means the balances of the two accounts would not be so glaringly and increasingly different, and we would have no calling for voluntary contributions, when there are sufficient funds applicable for the purpose." Properly speaking the Church is not in debt now, for the Government contribution for last year, is, though not yet received, more than the mortgage debt and the balance due to the Treasurer, and there is therefore all the less excuse for calling for voluntary contributions.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

SCRUTATOR.

Shanghai, 11th January, 1854.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

DEAR SIR,—I beg you will permit me to make these few observations publicly in your paper of the next issue to warn the Foreign Community of the danger of getting their pockets picked, by a gang of Ningpo and Chusan vagabonds who now infest the Yang-king-pang and Bund. Several of these vagrants are easily recognised by their deficient of their tails; the impudent and daring manner by which they accomplish their plunder is remarkable. They are exceedingly dextrous and swift, and they can be backed against the most accomplished London pick-pockets. Several Europeans have had their pockets picked of handkerchiefs, gloves and money. As it appears this gang increases, if measures are not taken to put a stop to it, the next thing will be house-breaking, &c., especially as the Chinese New Year approaches, which is generally the worst time of the year that robberies are committed. It is to be hoped therefore, that some measure will be speedily taken to remedy this evil, and it may be the means of setting an example to others who infest our ground. There is not a spot all about the Yang-king-pang, which was before laid out in fields and gardens, but is now covered with new buildings and shops of all descriptions, and all the vagabonds of Shanghae make their resort to them, intermixing with the respectable Chinese in order to screen themselves. It has been remarked by several people that if a former Vice-Consul had been here, this thing would have been looked to before this. A good Police would be of great service to establish order and for the safety of Foreign property.—Your obedient servant,

OLD SHANGHAE.

SHANGHAI LIBRARY.

THE GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING was held in the Reading Room on the 7th instant, when the following report was laid before the Members:—

"The Committee in resigning their trust beg to lay before the Members of the Library a report for the fifth year of the Institution.

The principal feature to notice in the transactions of the past year is the diminution of the subscription from $25 to $12 per annum, and they have to congratulate the members on the complete success of the experiment, for whilst the benefits of the Library and Reading Room have been conferred upon a much larger portion of the community, the funds at the disposal of your Committee have been increased: and they confidently look for a considerable augmentation in the number of members for 1854.

Messrs. Smith Elder & Co.'s account current to the 30th June, 1853, has been received and shews a balance in their hands of £15 19s. 3d., besides this £200 has been remitted to England for the purchase of books, &c., to 30th June, 1854. The outstanding accounts noticed in the last annual report have all been discharged. The Treasurer's account shews a balance in his favor of $58:32, in addition to which the rent of the premises for 1853 has to be paid. The accounts have been audited and found correct by Mr. B. Dallas.

In the early part of the year arrangements were attempted to be made to incorporate the Library with a larger Institution, but owing to the difficulty of procuring a suitable site the scheme is still in abeyance, but additional accommodation having become desirable, in consequence of the increase in the number of subscribers, your Committee would recommend their successors to give this subject their earliest and best attention; and in retiring from office they ask for the general support of the community to enable it to be completed in an efficient manner."

Mr. W. S. Brown, having been called to the chair, he presented the above report together with the Treasurer's accounts and the following Resolutions were agreed to.—

Mr. R. Goddard, moved, seconded by Mr. J. Macandrew,—

"That the Report now read be received and the accounts for last year be passed."

A member claimed his subscription paid in May 1853 to be valid until May 1854, but the Chairman explained that all subscriptions were for the current year, and stated that, the great privileges granted to joining members, of a Library containing upwards of twelve hundred Works besides Newspapers, Magazines, and Periodicals, did in the opinion of the Committee counterbalance the loss of time complained of.

Moved by Mr. J. Macandrew, and seconded by Mr. Batt,—

"That the following gentlemen be appointed a Committee for 1854:—

"Messrs. Brown, Coutts, Hutchison, Fincham, and Dr. Murray."

Moved by Mr. Barnes Dallas, and seconded by Mr. Chas. J. King:—

"That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Secretary and Treasurer with the other Members of the Committee for their efficient services during the past year."

The meeting then separated after voting, on Mr. Batt's motion, their best thanks to the Chairman.

In publishing the Minutes of the Annual Meeting, the Committee beg to call the attention of the community to the claims for support held out by the Library. The number of distinct works is 1,276, besides which the Reading Room is supplied with the *Times, Examiner, Spectator, Economist, Bell's Life, Punch, Athenæum, Literary Gazette, Illustrated London News,—Blackwood's, Fraser's, Dublin,* and *New Monthly Magazines,—Sharpe's London Magazine—Art Journal, Chess Chronicle, Ladies' Companion, Household Words,—Chambers' —The Quarterly, Westminster, Edinburgh, North British* and *British Quarterly Reviews,*—and all the serials of Dickens, Thackeray and Lever. The *Bombay Times, Friend of India,* and *Hongkong Register.* The *New York Herald* has been ordered.

The subscription is $15 for the current year.

By order of the Committee,

A. FINCHAM, *Hon: Secy:*

NEW ROAD REGULATIONS.

A Meeting of the Committee for the Management of the New Road was held on the 12th inst., Wm. Hutchison, Esq., in the Chair, when the following Regulations were unanimously adopted:

1st, That parties riding upon the New Road, are requested to keep to the left when meeting, and to pass on the right, when going in the same direction.

2d, Pedestrians are requested to keep on the footpath, so far as it may extend, and on the outside of the Road, where no path is yet made.

3d, For the general safety and convenience of the public, it is hereby ruled, that no galloping or furious riding, will be allowed on the Road, after 4 o'clock P.M.

4th, That $10 per annum is to be the minimum sum, which will entitle a Subscriber to the use of the Road.

The Committee reserve to themselves the right of altering these regulations should it at any time hereafter be found advisable.

By order of the Committee,

D. O. KING, *Hon: Secy: and Treasurer.*

THAE-PING'S ODE ON THE SALVATION OF THE WORLD.

(Concluded from No. 178.)

PART II.

August Heaven, the Supreme God,*
Is a lord and ruler of vast authority;
The land and sea, men and things
In six days were all created.
The seventh day is for blessing and praise,
Which must be offered up with especial reverence.
Before men were born,
Their souls existed in heaven;
When they are about to be produced,
They are sent down into this world.
After they are born,
They possess the present body,
Which they receive from their parents,
Who cherish them in their lap and bosom.
For the food and clothing of each day,
Men must depend on Heaven;
If they have not meat and drink,
How can their years be prolonged?
The production of the body depends on parents,
The support of the body rests with Heaven:
It is here indeed of parents,
It is nourished however by Heaven.
Our obligations to parents are not small,
But our obligations to Heaven are unbounded.
In requiting the one we must be filial,
In acknowledging the other we must be reverential.
If men acknowledge the duty of filial piety,
They should still more admit that of godly fear.
They should know also that the reverence due to Heaven,
Is far superior to the regard required towards parents.
Still the reverence and truth demanded by one,
Is similar in kind to that due to the other.
Parents in the treatment of their children,
Feel no cessation of anxiety:
They give them suck, with meat and drink,
In every thing they manifest the utmost attention:
And when their children begin to grow up,
They are apprehensive of their committing faults:
Hence they teach them rectitude and propriety,
And set a watch about them all the day long.
There are no lengths to which they do not go,
And great indeed truly is their love for their children.
Such an inexhaustible amount of kindness,
When can it ever be repaid?
If men born into the world become unfilial,
They offend grievously against Heaven: [other,
Parents expect support from one child after an-
There is not a day when this does not happen.
Elder and younger brethren
Are all born of the same parents;
Towards elder brethren respect is due,
Towards younger brethren consideration.
When filial piety and fraternal love are observed,
Men go out into office and serve their prince.
From filial piety they go on to fidelity,
In observing which they venture their lives.
Men depend on parents for their birth,
And on princes for their perfection:
Thus the obligations to a prince are the greatest,
And exceed all other human claims.
In carrying out fidelity to the utmost
It is sometimes necessary to set aside parents.
A man should only regard his prince,
And not value his own life:
He bows to his superior, and labours unweariedly,
In the fulfilment of his duties he surrenders his
Much more in aiding *the true Sovereign,*† [life.
To exterminate the abandoned and corrupt.
In slaughtering the imps and beheading the
He would sacrifice his person to complete his [loyalty.
Depending on our HEAVENLY FATHER,
Whose power and authority are vast: [THEN,
Also depending on our CELESTIAL ELDER BRO-
Whose grace and compassion are unbounded:
And having subdued the chief demon,
What need we fear the imp-ish followers!
Let us rejoice to wage the victorious war,
And win the first laurels for our country. [ferred,
Honours and emoluments will be perpetually con-
Upon our children and grand-children: [bounty,
And we shall for ages partake of the nation's
If we perpetually display fidelity and uprightness.
If a minister fall into an error,
He should request instruction from his prince;
And when a sovereign's views are defective,
The servant should clearly inform him.
If a prince has a slight indisposition, [covery:
The minister should sincerely pray for his re-
And should the prince decline an interview,
The minister should persevere in his duties.
When a man thus serves his prince,
His name will be fragrant for a thousand ages;
And not only will his name be remembered,
But he will ascend to Heaven. [prince
Those who do not engage in the service of the
Should perform the part of honest subjects;
And carefully keep the celestial regulations,
These ten commandments, so bright and glorious.
When men reverently obey the heavenly decrees,
And comply with them uninterruptedly,
Let each one contentedly follow his avocation,
Whether literary, agricultural, mechanical or commercial:

Let them constantly read the heavenly book,
The celestial doctrine is bright and clear:
If then they obey the several commandments,
Complying with Heaven they will become illustri-
All you lower classes of people, [ous.
Do not be disobedient, do not be forgetful,
If you dare to offend against Heaven,
You will be considered transgressors:
And the crime will be visited upon your children,
Until your family is ruined and yourselves die:
But if you are really honest and good, [troyed:
Your filial piety and fidelity will render you fra-
Acknowledge therefore your *true sovereign,* [grant.
As the sun of your system;
And so long as the sun shines upon you,
The imps will be scattered abroad.
The empire will be under one rule,
And the whole world will be at peace.
Reject the corrupt, and revert to the correct:
And your whole lives will be tranquil.
Reverently and sincerely honour Heaven,
And your entire household will be happy;
Afterwards when you go to Heaven,
You will enjoy endless felicity:
Pleasure and dignity
Through endless ages will abound.

PART III.

August Heaven, the Supreme God,
Is inexhaustible in his goodness:
He created heaven and earth,
And in six days the work was completed.
Every seventh day is the sabbath,
To be spent in praising and honouring Him.
When men bring forth children,
They abound in compassion towards them.
When the impish fiend displayed his villainy,
In injuring the children of men,
God sent his own Son,
Down into this dusty world:
Then he swept away the fiendish influences,
And the whole world enjoyed tranquillity.
He saved his brethren and sisters, [delity.
Who ought therefore to display filial piety, and fi-
The human relations are five in number,
But filial and fraternal affections take the first rank.
When the family is well-ordered, and services
are rendered to the court,
Fidelity will be found to be centred therein.
Children cherish a feeling of affection,
Being constantly at their parents' knees;
Parents produce us and nourish us,
We should therefore remember our origin,
They carry us about, and constantly look after us,
For the feeling of relationship binds us to them;
Such kindness is unbounded,
And should be engraven on the tablet of our hearts.
Morning and evening we should ask after their welfare,
Round the house and the bed we should make our enquiries.
At early dawn we should awake from our slumbers,
And set aside all disorderly imaginations.
Those who occupy the situation of children
Should harmonize with the true regulation.
Then all their lives long they would avoid disgrace,
And be enabled to put an end to errors.
When a young person is growing up,
He should attend to his paternal duties,
Serving elder brethren with respect,
As in duty he is bound to do.
At home he should be loving and friendly,
Abroad he should be yielding and compliant.
The ode speaks of brothers as a bunch of cherries,
Let families frequently repeat the passage.
When the friendly feeling is carried out,
And such sentiments are fondly cherished, [abroad
Disputes at home will be exchanged for harmony
And respect and good feeling be constantly en-couraged.
Considering each other as members of the same
We form our resolves in the face of Heaven. [body
Whether piping or harping we do it in unison,
And thus brotherly affection will be perpetuated.
Let the *cercis siliquastrum* be seen to flourish,‡
And let brothers sleep under one coverlet.
In the practice of filial piety and fraternal affec-
Let them severally exert themselves. [tion
With a sincere mind a man should honour God,
And venture his life in the service of his prince.
Wherever the decree of fate inclines, and whoever possesses authority,
Let him manifest towards him fidelity and regard.
In order to be famous through a thousand ages,
The celestial rule must be rigidly observed:
Let there be no caballing and no favouritism,
Let counsel be given in the public court.
Let such words as are uttered be suitable;
Divine favours and royal favours
Should be requited by those of inferior degree,
Without delay or procrastination.
If there be any double dealing,
How can a man answer it to Heaven?
Wherever duty to Heaven calls,
A minister's business is to comply.
When a matter has not considered a matter,
A minister should clearly inform him; [small,
Whether the regulations refer to great matters or
He should obey orders and carry them out.
If a prince has a slight indisposition,
A minister should sincerely enquire after his
But if he fosters the prince's failings, [health;
He will sin against Heaven.
A man should only regard his country,
And not consider his own person; [sovereign,
When he ventures his life in the service of his
He will not disgrace his character as a subject.
Let him be tremblingly alive to his responsibilities,
As if walking on ice, or approaching a gulf;
Be ever diligently labour in the celestial service,
With undiverted mind and attention.
Quietly attend to the business of your station,
Let your actions be correct, and your motives sincere;
With harmonious feeling combine to perfect business,
Let great officers comply with the laws, and inferior ones be pure.
Do not set forth other men's deficiencies,
Let your lips be sealed from their utterance;
Do not boast of your own superiority,
But receive additions with humility.
When you boast of your own attainments,
People will be severe in pointing out your faults:
Obtain short cycle to amend what is amiss, [sel,
And frequently suggest to them wholesome coun-
Let the better-informed enquire of the ill-informed
And not induce them to feel ashamed of their incapacity;
Let superiors ask counsel of their inferiors,
And we may prognosticate their obtaining it.
Do not set forth an honourable station,
And are far removed from them in influence;
Do not say they are in mean situations,
And cannot be put on a level with yourselves.
Do not harbour selfish feelings,
Nor form cabals for wicked purposes;
Do not conceive dark designs,
And when you see trouble, forbear deliverance.

Do not account men incapable,
And laugh at their faults;
Do not esteem yourself intelligent,
And reject wholesome advice.
Do not learn to talk scandal
With honied words and sweet expressions;
Do not cling to men of wealth and influence,
Seeking to avail yourself of their light and heat.
When an officer appears in public,
He should be stern and dignified;
Then he will reflect honour on his name, and glory on his parents;
While favours from his prince will be frequently conferred.
When an officer retires from public life,
Let him hide his glories in obscurity;
And when he enters on office again,
Let him be as relishing as salted prunes.
A minister should be like a pillar of the state,
Whether employed in recording or inspecting;
Let him regard the interests of his country only,
And not attempt to unite public and private charities.
Whether employed in civil or military affairs,
Let him give his mind to warlike counsels;
Our Heavenly Father possesses both power and wisdom,
And his intelligence is like the deep fountains.
Our Heavenly Father's thoughts follow in a train,
And his designs are extremely minute and intricate;
He secretly removes one and advances another;
Let us then discard our worldly considerations.
When men fill the situation of ministers of state,
Let them not pursue their former corrupt practices;
Let them be faithful in serving their country,
And firm in the maintenance of their principles;
Then will they together enjoy happiness,
And pleasurable delight through endless ages.
Their children and grand-children
Will occupy official situations;
Heaven having sent down the true sovereign,
How great is the power of the Supreme!
How exalted the virtue of our prince!
Who widely does his benevolence extend!
All under the wide heavens
Are universally the subjects of the Divine rule:
The people though divided into four classes,
Should each attend to his own occupation.
You must obey the celestial commands,
And not act in a disorderly manner;
Cherish feelings of reverence and awe.
The great God alone
Is the one true Spirit;
Wicked devils must all be banished far away,
When the great doctrine universally pervades,
Men will have full bellies and sweet mouths;
How happy will be the perfect generation!
And how full of joyful delight!

W.H.M.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HISTORY OF THE INSURRECTION IN CHINA,

By D. J. MACGOWAN, M.D.

(Continued from No. 178.)

No. II.

Oppressive measures for raising money: the last importunate appeal for subscriptions: critical posture of affairs at Peking.

For several years the main difficulty of the Chinese government has been the want of money, while in the means devised for replenishing an exhausted treasury it has done much to forfeit the respect of the country, particularly as great inequality has been manifested in the disbursement of funds raised by a species of forced contribution, and by the sale of offices and honours. With the advance of the revolutionists that want has increased, and now, impelled by sense of danger and helplessness, the Manchu despot comes again before the race which he holds in subjection and eraves silver on any terms. This last appeal of the unscrupulous Manchus resembles that made by the Mongolian brigands to the unlucky stranger who falls into their hands; "my son," or, "brother, kindly lend me your purse, and please spare me those garments hanging about you!" for, notwithstanding the honeyed accents in which it is conveyed, it strikes all men of property with consternation. The possession of wealth in China is to most men a reverse of a fortune, which many at the present juncture find to be too true. The case of the most estimable of the citizens of Ningpo may be cited in illustration of this. Mr. Fung the well-known druggist, whose business-transactions extend to every part of the empire, is harassed, in the name of the emperor by all the officers in the province for a contribution fixed at above four millions of dollars which is about the value of his entire property. He is willing under pressure, to part with about one fourth of all he is worth, which indeed is all the court of Peking demand. Fung having been represented as possessing fourteen millions of dollars. When the last contribution was made, the provincial officers were required to send up a list of capitalists in their respective regions, and the amount possessed by each. Our friend on account of his extensive business-transactions and his well-known liberality was supposed to have a boundless income. There are several men in this part of the country possessed of greater wealth who are mulcted for much smaller sums; yet, as Fung is a generous, public-spirited man, and has made several munificent donations for objects of general utility, including aid to Tau-kwang on account of the English war, he has become a mark for the northern hunters. So far as promises of office and titles, can go he has every inducement to comply with the imperial behest, but these, the merchant prince very lightly esteems; he fears too, that he may thereby incur the displeasure of the victorious revolutionary party, but as imprisonment and confiscation are threatened; the only question involved in the pending controversy relates to the amount of the contribution, so called. It is a common complaint that the country has of late been grievously impoverished, and certainly, if the comparative scarcity of silver proves anything, the lamentation is not groundless, for the value of xyece silver, or of dollars has increased many per cent, owing to the "leaking out" of the precious metal in exchange for that drug which the native patriots so religiously proscribe. According to the most reliable accounts from the northern Capital, the emperor soon after the date of the following document was reduced to straits which no amount of money could relieve. Tae-ping-wangs army having for so many months intercepted the usual supplies transmitted by way of the grand Canal to Peking, and the imperial government having brought, it is said, about two hundred thousand men and almost as many horses from Mongolia and Manchuria, a fearful dearth of provisions was experienced where the imperialists are making their last stand. Peking is almost wholly deserted by its inhabitants, arrests and executions of suspicious persons are so frequent as to spread gloom and terror among those who remain.

The appeal for a new contribution to which reference has been made, being the latest communication which Hien-fung has made to the country now apparently slipping through his grasp, seems of sufficient interest to warrant translation. It comes before the people of Chihkiang in the form of a proclamation issued by the provincial treasurer, and the Salt Commissioner under instructions from governor Wang, who on November 15th received a despatch from the Board of Revenue dated September 2nd, containing the imperial declaration in the following strain.—"Since the origin of the insurrection, the increase of military expenditure has been enormous, involving an outlay of several tens of millions of taels, [at least fifty millions of dollars] for averting harm from the people. The rebels now hemmed in at Nanking, and Ching-kiang, have been reduced to a state of extreme distress; and as for those who have ventured north of the river, they can be cleared away in a day, and a night. But as the various expenses which the suppression of the horde will entail renders further provision necessary to meet the exigency, the clerkships and governors of Shan-si, Shen-si, Szechuen and the other provinces [not distracted by rebels] issue exhortations calling on the people to contribute money for defraying these special outlays. In order to stimulate to exertion, let it be generally known, that special favors are to be accorded to the provinces and departments for increasing the number of graduates to which they are entitled. [as explained in a former imperial declaration, this means, that a district which contributes about three hundred dollars shall at the ensuing examination have an extra Sin-tsai, and a province from which three thousand dollars are received, shall be entitled to an additional *Kiu-jin:* for larger sums, the propriety of making this increase perpetual shall be a subject for future consideration.]

Sang-keh-lin-chin, [since appointed generalissimo,] to-day handed up a memorial, asking that the officers belonging to Shan-si, Shen-si, Szechuen and Kwang-tung residing at Peking be sent to their respective provinces to raise subscriptions. The said prince is aware of the necessity which exists for procuring funds, and is obviously anxious to hasten and facilitate this matter. I think however, that this being a duty devolving, on the great provincial officers, for the discharge of which they are responsible, they should not be absolved from its performance. If it be entrusted to subordinate officers, they and their superiors will be staring at each other and nothing will be done, to meet the present emergency. Therefore, let the officers of each province proceed forthwith to make collections, and also to draw on those concerning whom memorials have been transmitted to the Board of Revenue, referring to capitalists like Mr. Fung.] It behoves the said officers of every grade, to act in unison, and to apply themselves sedulously, with united strength and combined energy in raising contributions which shall be employed in wreaking vengeance on the enemy. The contributions which have been made for this purpose in Shan-si and Shen-si amount to no more than two or three millions of dollars, which is truly sufficient for the maintenance of the army in those provinces. Much zeal and public spirit have been manifested in those comparatively poor regions, such feelings being common, the work can be easily accomplished, without dispersing officers into every quarter. Let the viceroys and governors act promptly, that the robbers may be clean swept away and the whole land quieted. I have great hopes of you officers. Let this declaration be made known. Respect this."

Here follow instructions from the Hang-chau authorities much to the same effect, on the strength of which capitalists like Mr. Fung are made to suffer the sequestration of a large amount of property, as if they were delinquents to government. The best informed Chinese state that in addition to the want of money and the want of rice, Hien-fung experienced soon after the date of this last communication, that the country difficulties of a graver character. Divisions exist in the imperial clan; some members of which aspire to the slippery station which the present incumbent seems quitting; several attempts moreover have been made on the life of the unfortunate young emperor, who has retired to Chin-teh, or Jeh-ho, leaving his uncle Tsai-Ning-wang in charge of the Chinese Capital. Little reliance is placed by the Manchus on their Mongolian auxiliaries, as these restless nomads firmly believe the empire is fated again to become the possession of their race; the only uncertainty in their minds relates to the period when this long expected event is to transpire. Such being the aspect of affairs at the north, Tae-ping-wang can hardly fail of success in his sublime enterprize.

Mr. F. Williams, of H. M.'s Steamer *Hermes,* arrived in the harbour this forenoon, in a pirate junk which he had taken, having been blown out to sea fourteen days ago, and during the interim he and his boat's-crew of 14 men have had little else to eat but calavances. He reports the capture or destruction of 40 pirate junks, believed to be the "patriot" fleet lately escaped from Amoy; and we are told that in pursuing the pirates, two of the *Hermes'* boats capsized in the surf, and as the crews landed, they were stripped of every thing and carried into the interior, whence they were only liberated on payment of a heavy ransom. Lorcha No. 70 was in the hands of the pirates, but was rescued by the *Hermes,* and had arrived at Amoy. The master had received some illtreatment, but none of the crew were hurt. Another large pirate fleet had escaped to sea.—*China Mail,* December 15.

A great many acts of piracy have been committed of late, and the pirates have even become so bold as to attack square-rigged vessels. The *John N. Gossler,* an American ship of 550 tons, from San Francisco, while outside of the harbour, was hailed by a junk; the Captain thinking it was a pilot-boat wishing to put a pilot on board, allowed her to approach. On her coming alongside she grappled the ship, and threw some stinkpots on board, and at the same time four other boats in the neighbourhood coming up to assist would doubtless have succeeded in capturing the vessel, had she had only her crew on board; but in addition, there was a number of Chinese passengers, some of whom seized the ship's muskets, and others, producing their revolvers, drove off the assailants.—*Hongkong Register,* Dec. 18.

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

Dec. 28,	Pudsey Dawson,	*for* London.
29,	Snow Squall, (Am.)	" London.
29,	Cassini, (H.I.M.Str.)	" Ningpo.
31,	L. M. Wood, (Am. Str.)	" Hongkong.
31,	Heraklin, (Am.)	" Boston.
31,	Channing, (Am.)	" New York.
Jany 4,	Benjamin Heape,	" Australia.
5,	Salamander, (H.M.Str.)	" Ningpo.
10,	Iona,	" Lookong.
11,	Joseph Fletcher,	" London.
11,	Royal Saxon,	" London.

Outward Bound—Aurora, and San Benito.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Gelong, and Mary Shepherd.
Liverpool—Lockett, and Dumfries.
Hongkong.—Foam, Nemesis, Arabia, and Nymph.

* Each line in the original consists of four words.
† By the true Sovereign is meant Hung-sew-tsewen.
‡ This refers to a family named Tien, which consisted of three brethren, who consulted about dividing their property equally. There being a leguminous plant of the above name in front of the hall, they proposed to split it into three; but on going to look at it the next day, they found the plant withered away. The elder brother then observed to the younger ones, this plant growing from one root, bearing that we were about to divide it, has died through fright. Alas! we men are not so good as trees. They then resolved not to divide the tree. The tree thereupon revived, and the brethren concluded to live together; and, uniting their parimony, were celebrated for their mutual affection.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however the virulence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills, and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the *severity of the attack*, and the *speedy cure*, I think, speaks much in favor of your astonishing Pills. (Signed) R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Welch.

Margaret McConnigan, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 84 YEARS OF AGE.

From Messrs. Thew & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.—August 2nd, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach, which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, compartively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before. (Signed) HENRY COE, North Street, Lynn, Norfolk.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF THE GRAVEL, AND A MOST DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT.

Copy of a Letter addressed to J. K. Heydon, Esq., Sydney, New South Wales, dated February 25th, 1851.

Sir,—A Mr. Thomas Clark, a Settler at Lake George, was for a considerable time seriously afflicted with a complaint of the Liver, together with the Gravel. His medical attendants, after trying all their skill, candidly told him that his case was hopeless, and any further efforts useless. In this situation, and when expecting every day would terminate his existence, a friend recommended him to try Holloway's Pills, and as a forlorn hope he did so, the first dose gave him considerable relief, he therefore persevered in taking them according to the directions, and is now restored to perfect health. He will feel great pleasure in confirming this statement, or even make an affidavit to the same effect, should it be required. (Signed) Wm. JONES, Proprietor of the *Goulburn Herald*, New South Wales.

WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS IN CASES OF DROPSY.

Persons suffering from Dropsy, either about the turn of life, or at other times, should immediately have recourse to these Pills, as hundreds of persons are annually cured, by their use, of this direful complaint in its different stages, when all other means has failed.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague,	Dropsy,	Jaundice,	Secondary
Asthma,	Dysentery,	Liver Complaints,	Symptoms,
Bilious Complaints,	Erysipelas,	plaints,	Tic Douloureux,
Blotches on the Skin,	Female Irregularities,	Lumbago,	Tumours,
Bowel Complaints,	Fevers of all kinds,	Rheumatism,	Ulcers,
Colics,	Fits,	Retention of Urine,	Venereal affections,
Constipation of the Bowels,	Gout,	Scrofula, or	Worms of all kinds,
Consumption,	Indigestion,	King's Evil,	Weakness,
Debility,	Inflammation,	Sore Throats,	from whatever cause,
		Stone and Gravel,	&c., &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices—1*s.* 6*d.*, 3*s.* 9*d.*, and 6*s.* each Box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box.

☞ A file of the *North-China Herald*, can constantly be referred to at the Offices of Mr. HOLLOWAY

N.-C. Herald Office's Advertisements.

NOTICE.

The Community is respectfully informed, that all Communications, Advertisements, and insertions for the following number, should be sent, on or before Thursday in each week, or they may be too late for the same week's issue.

NOTICE.

Job Printing in all its branches, will be executed at our office, on the usual terms, with the greatest attention and despatch.—

VIZ:

Circulars; Notes; Cards; Policies; Manifests; Price Currents; Receipts; Deposit Notes; Boat Notes; Bills of Lading; Bills of Exchange; Bill Heads; Auction Bills; Diaries; Daily Sales; Comprador Books, and Cheques; Circular Address-Wrappers; Pigeon-hole Headings; Letters of Hypothecation; Tariffs; Wills; and every form of Document used in Official or Mercantile Establishments.

Also, Books and Papers, ruled and neatly bound to order.

TABLE

Showing the Import *and* Export Duties *on* British Trade, *and* Tonnage Dues *on British Vessels; paid to the Chinese Government, at the Port of* Shanghae *during the following Years* [illegible] *a* 1851,

	Duties,	Tonnage Dues,	*Total Taels,*
1843, ..	24,101-9-9-9	985-0-0-0	25,086-9-9-9
1844, ..	138,595-5-7-2	2,000-0-0-0	140,595-5-7-2
1845, ..	444,608-5-7-9	7,114-4-0-0	451,782-9-7-9
1846, ..	483,656-5-8-8	5,349-9-0-0	489,006-4-8-8
1847, ..	561,253-5-9-4	6,126-3-0-0	567,379-8-9-4
1848, ..	456,384-7-8-4	5,959-5-0-0	462,344-2-8-4
1849, ..	603,480-4-1-7	9,580-0-0-0	613,061-3-1-7
1850, ..	561,991-3-7-9	9,596-6-0-0	571,499-9-7-9
1851, ..	945,412-7-6-2	15,496-6-0-0	960,903-1-6-2
1852, ..	730,715-3-3-8	10,661-2-0-0	741,376-5-3-8
Total,	4,970,173-6-1-2	72,866-2-0-0	5,043,039-2-4-2

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Jan. 6	Nemesis	B. bark	343	Hamilton	Hongkong	Dec. 2	Sundries	Monceriff, Grove & Co.
,, 7	Iona	B. schr	247	Dowman	Hongkong	Dec. —	Opium	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 10	Spec	B. schr	163	Maynard	Ningpo	Jan. —	Sundries	Captain.
,, 11	Salamander	HMStr		Com. Elman	Ningpo	Jan. —		

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Jan. 7	Joseph Fletcher	B. ship	670	Foster	London	Tea, &c.	Dent, Beale and Co.
,, 10	Iona	B. schr	247	Dowman	Lookong	Opium	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 10	Royal Saxon	B. bark	510	Jackson	London	Tea, &c.	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.
,, 13	Aurora	Sp. bg.	125	Villar	Manilla	Sundries	Russell and Co.
,, 13	San Benito	Sp. bg.	125	Dominguez	Manilla	Sundries	Russell and Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT, &c.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Beverly		Dec. 4	A. ship	676	Chase	Augustine Heard & Co.	New York	Early
Confucius	838	Dec. 20	B. ship	511	Penrice	Reiss and Co.	Liverpool	Early
Confucius		Nov. 20	A. str.	430	Dearborn	Russell and Co.		
Nemesis	841	Jan. 6	B. bark	343	Hamilton	Monceriff, Greve & Co.		
Gneilda		Dec. 22	A. ship	400	Creesy	Bull, Nye and Co.	New York	Early
P. Menshikoff *W.*		Nov. 29	B. bark	275	Puruljelm			
Selence		.....	A. bark	388	Roundy	Russell and Co.		
Spec	842	Jan. 10	B. schr	163	Maynard	Captain.	Ningpo	—th inst.
State of the East	837	Dec. 22	B. ship	1219	Robertson	Hargreaves and Co.	Liverpool	Immed.
William the IV.		.....	D. bk.	176	*Laid up*	M. L. Potter.	Heaving downhulk	

☞ Those marked *W.* are at *Woosung*.

RECEIVING SHIPS.—*AT WOOSUNG.*

Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	D'Busreche	P. and D. N. Camajee and Co.
Bride	B. brig	179	Doble	Cowasjee Pallanjee and Co.
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent, Beale and Co.
Folkstone	B. ship	406	Haylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Masdeu	B. bark	236	Dunn	Cassonbhoy Nathabhoy and Co.
Mastiff	B. brig	148	Anderson	David Sassoon, Sons and Co.
Sea Horse	B. brig	202	Lacy	Pestonjee Framjee Cama and Co.
Sir Edward Ryan	B. bark	330	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Swallow	B. bark	343	Thomson	Lindsay and Co.
Time	B. schr	86	*Laid up*	T. Lacy.
William	B. brig	130	*Hospital*	Dr. G. Mottley.

MEN-OF-WAR AT THE PORT OF SHANGHAE.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Gazetted	Horse-power
—*British.*—							
Spartan,	H.M.Ship	26	918	230	Capt. Sir W. Hoste, Bt.	1848	..
Salamander,	H. M. Str.	6	816	135	Com. J. S. Elman.	1854	220
—*American.*—						Commo'ted.	
Saratoga,	U.S.Sloop	20	900	200	Com. W. S. Walker.	1850	..
—*French.*—							
Colbert,	H.I.M.Str	6	..	..	Capt. Beaudean.	..	..

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Printed & Colred. Cottons—*Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells	Cotton Yarn, &c.
Lockett,	Liverpool	576	Aug. 17	3,421,550	47,220	670	500	
Dumfries,	Liverpool	468	Sep. 20	3,214,120	5,600	2,720		4,000
Geelong,	London	392	Oct. 13					
Mary Shepherd,	London	625	Oct. 18					

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* RAW SILK *from* SHANGHAE,—*Season* 1852-53.

Destination.	Green Tea Lbs.	Black Tea Lbs.	Tea. Total Lbs.	Raw Silk Bales
To GREAT BRITAIN (direct),	5,556,100	33,108,000	38,664,100*	24,801
UNITED STATES,	10,955,600	5,534,700	16,490,300‡	420
AUSTRALIA,			4,000,000‡	
COASTWISE,			2,414,000§	2,720
HALIFAX,			426,200	
CONTINENT,			366,400	
Total from Shanghae,			69,431,000	27,961

* By Invoice weights—including *Nemui* to Cork. † By Consular Returns. ‡ Estimated by tonnage.
§ Including 1,287,300 lbs. shipped here and despatched via Whampoa for New York.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAE *to* GREAT BRITAIN *Direct, From* 1*st July*, 1853, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Total *Black*	Total *Green*	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods	Wool Bales	N°Piece Cases
1853—In July,		3	Vessels	.....	.....	853,920	2,094	.....	54	.....
	In August,	6	,,	.....	.....	1,957,500	10,534	.....	169	40
	In September,	11	,,	.....	.....	4,766,315	5,840	.....	90	.....
	In October,	5	,,	.....	.....	4,016,650	900	.....	101	.....
	In November,	4	,,	.....	.....	2,079,084	2,328	.....	.....	.....
Total lbs. from 5th July to 21st Nov., 1853.		.....	.....	.....	.....	13,674,107	21,702	.....	441	40
Dec. 1	M. of Londonderry,	808	London	.....	.....	754,800	1,390	.....	.....	.....
,, 1	Argonaut,	575	London	.....	Estd.	440,000	1,242	.....	.....	.....
,, 6	Clyde,	783	London	.....	.....	800,000	219	.....	.....	.....
,, 7	Jessel,	247	London	.....	Estd.	60,000	2,442	.....	.....	.....
,, 20	Sea Squall,	750	London	.....	Estd.	483,000	800	.....	.....	.....
,, 27	Pudsey Dawson,	761	London	.....	.....	666,000	2,449	.....	.....	.....
Jan. 7	Joseph Fletcher,	672	London	.....	.....	550,000	1,747	.....	.....	.....
,, 10	Royal Saxon,	510	London	.....	.....	573,720	1,127	.....	.....	.....

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAE COASTWISE, *From* 1*st July*, 1853, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Total *Black*	Total *Green*	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods.
July 11	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong	.....	.....	.....	531	.....
Aug. 7	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong	.....	.....	.....	653	.....
,, 29	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong	.....	.....	.....	881	cases 27
Sep. 22	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong	.....	.....	.....	264	cases 5
Nov. 2	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong	.....	.....	.....	814	.....
,, 30	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong	.....	.....	.....	828	.....
Dec. 12	Iona,	144	Hongkong	.....	.....	.....	514	.....
,, 30	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong	.....	.....	.....	1,009	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAE *to* AUSTRALIA, *From* 1*st July*, 1853, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Total *Black*	Total *Green*	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods
Sept. 1	Aurora,	375	Sydney,	.....	.....	120,000	.....	.....
Oct. 31	Emu,	308	Do.	.....	.....	150,872	.....	.....
Nov. 14	Mandarin,	344	Do.	.....	.....	373,700	.....	.....
Dec. 3	Parana,	326	Do.	.....	.....	257,732	.....	.....
,, 5	Great Britain,	492	Australia	.....	.....	442,500	.....	.....
Jan. 4	Benjamin Heape,	261	Do.	.....	.....	213,300	.....	.....

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JULY, 1853, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green.*	*Congou and Souchong*	*Pouchong*	*Pekoe*	*Oolong*	*Orange Pekoe*	*Total Black*	Total Pounds.	*Raw Silk* Piculs	*Silk Piece Goods* Pcs.
July 13	Carrington,	597	New York	1,832	.....	1,813	.....	451	.....	4,096	220,347	.....	.....	.....	6,732	227,279	231,375	8	10,125
Sep. 14	Ariel,	597	New York	379,000	22,500	15,100	65,300	77,000	46,500	605,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	605,400	10½	.....
,, 14	Candace,	390	New York	112,553	5,040	14,291	23,895	35,712	13,798	205,349	33,279	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,279	238,628	31½	2,400
,, 23	Golden Gate,	1310	New York	253,000	63,000	50,000	80,000	52,000	30,000	528,000	350,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	350,500	878,500	107	.....
Oct. 13	Surprise,	1261	New York	432,700	34,100	67,400	80,300	88,600	57,900	760,000	114,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	114,000	874,000	81	.....
,, 18	Gentoo,	747	New York	258,200	36,100	91,600	68,100	95,200	33,900	583,100	86,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	86,700	669,800	.....	.....
,, 29	Living Age,	727	New York	288,400	27,600	45,000	85,300	47,800	91,000	588,100	1,400	.....	.....	.....	6,000	7,400	595,500	.....	.....
,, 31	Hussar,	724	New York	207,400	71,300	68,000	52,700	70,800	66,800	637,000	77,200	.....	.....	.....	2,200	79,400	716,400	.....	4,300
,, 31	Fleetwood,	663	Boston	346,700	31,500	105,000	82,300	47,000	26,600	637,000	155,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	155,000	792,000	.....	.....
Nov. 3	Huntingdon,	385	New York	308,000	2,100	14,900	34,300	49,700	43,800	452,812	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	452,812	16	585
,, 10	Star of the Union,	1050	New York	489,000	26,500	96,000	108,000	58,200	54,300	832,000	73,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	73,400	905,400	.....	2,650
,, 10	WingsoftheMorning	915	New York	445,600	45,300	97,700	61,300	103,400	52,000	815,300	20,600	.....	.....	18,700	.....	39,300	854,600	16	2,600
Dec. 7	Bay State,	699	New York	247,000	24,200	15,100	50,800	75,200	20,000	436,300	37,700	.....	.....	21,700	.....	59,400	495,700	2	.....
,, 11	Ala,	466	New York	290,895	.....	39,864	22,336	51,062	32,707	436,864	50,477	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,477	487,341	39	.....
,, 29	Channing,	535	New York	298,000	66,900	64,900	74,200	63,900	38,400	606,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	606,300	42½	5,654
,, 30	Hersilia,	316	New York	78,600	13,100	46,100	19,200	58,100	21,300	236,000	26,200	.....	.....	27,500	.....	53,700	290,300	.....	.....

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

SEASON	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Mucy and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Yg. Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk. Total Bales.*
Year 1844-45,					3,036,803							763,824	3,800,627	6,431
Year 1845-46,	8,027,857	610,826	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	227,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,102	481,882	516,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
Year 1846-47,	8,957,080	361,348	256,007	11,045	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,577
Year 1847-48,	11,441,440	341,396	56,631	3,571	11,837,038	485,175	255,463	1,065,594	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49,	11,163,686	593,322	96,429	.....	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,306	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	15,134
Year 1849-50,	18,422,745	1,125,396	25,300	33,816	19,609,257	356,445	312,409	1,353,042	2,509,543	683,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237
Year 1850-51,	24,551,656	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,460	470,824	2,793,876	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,743
Year 1851-52,													57,675,000	20,631
Year 1852-53,													69,431,000	28,076

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Mucy and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	16,911	3,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	269,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	85,523	.....	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,081	293,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363	15,913
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,353	.....	35,986	13,326,614	18,455	114,095	.....	137,602	228,607	49,124	546,883	13,867,497	13,162
Year 1850-51,	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	286,053	19,823,316	135,741	163,083	10,746	721,327	669,026	142,077	1,864,300	21,687,816	13,373
Year 1851-52,													31,225,000	20,333
Year 1852-53,													36,664,100	24,803

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

SEASON	*Congou and Souchong.*	*H. Mucy and Pekoe.*	*Sorts and Oolong*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1847-48,	226,636	.....	.....	226,636	104,267	755,559	122,866	246,009	178,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	.....
Year 1848-49,	614,548	.....	1,709	616,257	187,697	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	167,153	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
Year 1849-50,	1,646,829	.....	.....	1,646,829	181,748	2,294,611	190,753	554,026	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
Year 1850-51,	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	3,378,296	264,411	1,793,227	697,370	441,328	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
Year 1851-52,	3,100,000	.....	500,000	3,600,000	1,700,000	7,400,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,700,000	1,000,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	298
Year 1852-53,	2,527,500	5,900	401,300	2,934,700	2,157,996	11,449,000	1,121,200	2,110,700	1,834,000	1,202,800	19,965,600	22,900,300	534

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

SEASON	*Congou*	*Caper*	*Scented Caper*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Orange Pekoe*	*Scented Pekoe*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
1848-49,	33,877,570	.....	1,371,597	1,042,400	204,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,562	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,228
1849-50, In 99 vessels ..	39,552,200	.....	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	.....	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	.....	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,124
1850-51, In 114 ,,	46,193,800	16,900	1,772,800	2,566,800	1,201,900	716,100	20,000	3,307,000	55,626,800	176,700	767,700	53,000	2,143,800	368,400	4,605,000	8,056,600	63,683,400	21,548
1851-52, In 114 ,,																Estimated	63,680,400	23,040
1852-53, In 113 ,,																do. ..	70,809,300	31,391
1852-53, ... { Increase, Decrease.																	5,728,900	8,351

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